



Association of American
State Geologists

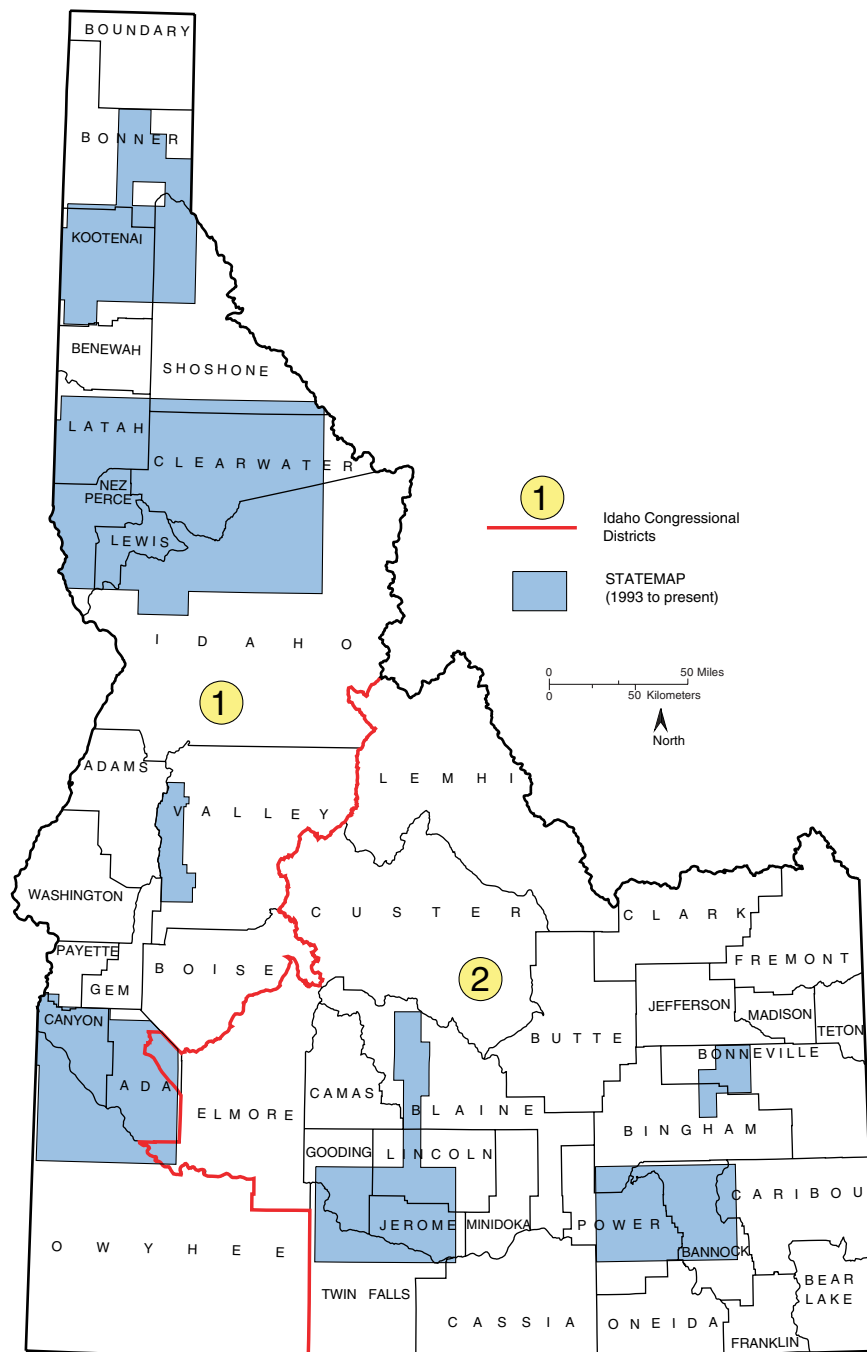
United States
Geological Survey



National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program

STATEMAP Component: States compete for federal matching funds for geologic mapping

IDAHO



Contact information

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SUMMARY OF STATEMAP GEOLOGIC MAPPING PROGRAM IN IDAHO

Federal Fiscal Year	Project Areas	Idaho Dollars	Federal Dollars	Total Dollars
1993	Pocatello	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$30,000
1994	Pocatello, Twin Falls	50,199	50,000	100,199
1995	Coeur d'Alene, Twin Falls	35,783	35,000	70,783
1996	Coeur d'Alene, Pocatello, Twin Falls	105,859	105,859	211,718
1997	Moscow; Kootenai County	108,229	106,461	214,690
1998	Moscow; Kootenai County	91,601	90,115	181,716
1999	Lewiston, Coeur d'Alene; Silver Valley	109,020	108,265	217,285
2000	Sun Valley; Latah and Nez Perce counties	122,869	122,869	245,738
2001	Hailey, Bellevue; Clearwater Valley; Clearwater County	208,883	208,450	417,333
2002	Clearwater Valley, Blaine, Gooding, Idaho, and Jerome counties	250,000	250,000	500,000
2003	McCall; Bonner, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln and Twin Falls counties	225,000	225,000	450,000
2004	Cascade; Bonner, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln and Twin Falls counties	220,375	220,375	440,750
2005	Sandpoint; Valley County; Clearwater, Nez Perce, Lewis and Idaho counties	191,188	191,188	382,376
2006	Bingham, Blaine, Bonner, Bonneville, Lincoln, and Idaho counties	226,513	226,513	453,026
Total Maps = 128		\$1,960,519	\$1,955,095	\$3,915,614

Idaho's geologic mapping program is partly funded by the STATEMAP component of the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program. Since 1993 Idaho has received \$1,955,095 federal funds and matched an equal amount of state money to complete geologic mapping in the areas shown in the figure.

Idaho is the seventh fastest growing state in the country. The growth in population and concomitant expansion of transportation, housing, and industry places greater demands on land, mineral, and water resources. The Survey has a responsibility to provide knowledge and research expertise for conservation and sustainability of state resources. Idaho's growth is occurring primarily within population centers and along transportation zones. Geologic mapping within these zones is designated in long-range plans by the Idaho Geologic Mapping Advisory Committee. Specific quadrangles within a project area are chosen according to societal and scientific needs. Societal needs include geologic hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, floods, and subsidence; environmental concerns such as surface and ground water contamination; and resource issues such as surface and groundwater quantity, construction aggregate, base metals, phosphate mining and tree nutrition. Scientifically, Idaho's geologic framework is complex and includes rocks from Precambrian to Holocene and terranes in the northern Rockies, Columbia Plateau, and Great Basin. In many areas the latest available geologic mapping is small scale and decades old. Our new mapping updates the geologic understanding with modern concepts and techniques. Equally important, the new mapping is digital and is more accessible and usable by the public through the Internet.

Idaho's geologic map products have been used, for example, to designate landslide hazards; to define mineralization potential; to delineate rock units that form boundaries of aquifers; to show geologic materials for engineering needs; to better predict groundwater resources; to aid in highway design and construction, and to define geologic resources of public lands including National Parks.

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